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"ENGLAND NEEDS RELIGION."

What is needed in England to stop her "muddling" and make her win the war? According to Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, who is no sentimentalist but a hardy old sea fighter in command of the big battle cruiser squadron, his nation needs religion. It needs religious converts more than army recruits.

"Surely," he says, "Almighty God does not intend this war to be just a hideous fracas or a blood-drunk orgy. There must be a purpose in it. Improvement must come out of it."

"In what direction? France has already shown us the way and has risen out of her ruined cities with a revival of religion that is wonderful. Russia has been welded into a whole, and relies on a great part. England still remains to be taken out of the stupor of self-satisfaction and complacency in which her flourishing condition has steeped her."

Until she can be stirred out of this condition, until a religious revival takes place, just so long will the war continue. When she can look on the future with humbler eyes and a prayer on her lips, then we can begin to count the days toward the end."

It's much the same idea as Kipling expressed many years ago in his "Recessional":

"For heathen heart that puts her trust
In reeking tube and iron shard,
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
And guarding, calls not Thee to guard,
For frantic boast and foolish word—
Thy mercy on Thy people, Lord!"

Now England is beginning to feel in reality what Kipling foresaw in fancy: as the penalty of lost faith and humility.

"Far-called, our navies melt away;
On dune and headland sinks the fire.
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!"

Kipling himself seems to have lost that fine religious spirit. Lately he has been shouting arrogantly, "Damn all neutrals!" The English people, however, are beginning to pray in their hearts, if not with their lips, the words Kipling has forgotten:

"Judge of the Nations, spare us yet."

And if England does turn to God for succor—what then? Germany has been notably religious in her attitude toward this great war. She is still. Can England and Germany both win? Or must both lose? Is there nothing for either of them but chastisement for pride? Is that all any nation is to get out of the war? Is that what war is for?

BISBEE AND THE BLIZZARD.

Says the Arizona Republican.

"The acid test has been applied to Bisbee, we learn from a belated issue of the Review—the snow test from which it emerged proudly and triumphantly as it has stood with 'head bloody but unbowed,' after every stroke of circumstance. Fire, flood and commercial panic," says the Review, have never feazed it and now that the blizzard has done its ineffectual work, Bisbee has nothing more to fear. The elemental hosts have broken themselves against the rock of Bisbee. They have 'shot their wad,' discharged their last bolt. So further attack by them upon Bisbee would only prove their rashness. Bisbee is the Dardanelles against which the allied elements have hammered in vain and the office of the Review stands unshaken as the Mosque of Omar. Warren is the beautiful and untouched Galata."

"It was not the natural position alone of Bisbee that saved it from the ravages of the snow, its location in southernmost Arizona. It was in large part the conduct of its courageous officials and citizens for we learn from the Review that 'Superintendent Wright, City Marshal Allison and other officials fell upon the blizzard with fierce effectiveness which was not outdone by the blizzard when it fell upon the city.'"

"As bees blizz out w' angry fyke

When plundering herds assail their byke,"

so the citizens of Bisbee were aroused at the sight of the hated snow and proceeded to its demolition.

"The hot reception given to that blizzard with its sixteen inches of snow should be a lesson to all blizzards whose temerity should not lead them, if they are endowed with that wisdom that comes of experience, beyond the crest of the Mile Mountains which overlook the city."

Thus far they may go but no farther if they have any discretion.

"Pandora's box is empty so far as concerns Bisbee. It is only to be sat upon by the denizens of Brewery Gulch and Tombstone Canyon as they gloat over the defeat of the blizzard even as they also sit on empty beer kegs and cases and reeminate sadly of the glories that were. There will be of course, other snows in Bisbee as there has been and ever will be in southern Arizona towns, but they will be as inconsequential as the mild tricklings in of the boot-leggers compared with the free flow of the tide previous to January 1, 1915."

"We rejoice in the triumph of Bisbee over the blizzard as we rejoice in all its triumphs of the past. It used to be as most mountain towns are, an unhealthy place. Within a few years, thanks to the energy of its citizens it has become the most healthful of towns. We believe there is no other in the union with a lower death rate. It is the greatest mining town in the Southwest. It is the best mining town in the United States. Its citizenship is unsurpassed. We know of no other town generally that is so universally an object of local pride."

DEMOCRATIC MILITARISM.

In the matter of military preparedness the United States can learn more from Australia than from any other country.

To begin with Australia is surprisingly like the United States. It is an English speaking democracy, attached to the British Empire but genuinely self-governing, and is perhaps the most thorough-going democracy in the world. It is a pioneer nation of 5,000,000 people, with a continent as large as continental United States. It is determined to master that continent for the needs of the highest civilization, and hold it against all the world.

Its foreign perils are much the same as ours. It has a Japanese problem much like that of our own Pacific coast. Australia is committed to the principle that no black, brown, yellow or other "colored people" shall be allowed to enter. All races have acquiesced in this policy except the Japanese. Their national pride is hurt there as it is here. They are supposed to covet Australian territory. Australia, therefore, feels obliged to defend herself against possible Japanese aggression.

Along with Japan, Australia has suspected and feared Germany. Now she feels more than ever that, if Germany wins the war in Europe, she will move later against Australia.

The Australians decided shortly after the Russo-Japanese war to prepare their national defenses. Their problem was to create a strong military establishment that would not menace their free institutions, and would not withdraw any of the population for its civilian pursuits. Their ideal was the same as ours.

They started with the principle that the only really democratic form of military service is universal service. They did not fear abuse of military power by the government, because their government itself is controlled by the ultra-democratic labor party.

All male inhabitants between the ages of 18 and 60 were made liable for defensive service in time of war. The working out of the new system took several years. It has been in effective operation since 1911.

The training begins in boyhood. All the boys are required to undergo a preparatory course of training between the ages of twelve and fourteen. They are known as Junior Cadets. The training is given as a part of their school work. It takes only 90 hours a year, and is little more than ordinary Boy Scout work. The boys are unorganized and wear no uniforms.

Then the boys become Senior Cadets, and have four years of mild military training. They have marching, handling of arms, rifle practice, first aid, guarding and sentry duty, tactical training in elementary field work, etc. But the instruction does not take them away from school, or from the community they live in. There is a flexible schedule of day and night drills. They do not have to attend camps for continuous training, and there is no interference with their study or employment.

They are transferred then to the Citizens Forces, which form the main defenses of the commonwealth. They serve from 1 to 25. In each of those eight years except the last, they undergo sixteen days of camp training—or 25 days in the artillery and engineers. They are paid for their time. Even during this period there is no conflict with their civil employment.

After this, the men pass into the national reserve, and are subject to call, if in sound health, until the age of sixty—but only for defense of Australian territory. For foreign service, they may enlist, or not, as they like. Most of the time expired men keep fit by joining rifle clubs. Money, education or influence cannot give any man army position or honors. Everybody has to start as a private, and promotion is absolutely on merit.

The Citizens Forces comprise about 120,000 men, including officers. If we had this system, we should have a force of 2,500,000 men in training, aside from the Senior Cadets, who would number about 2,000,000 more. And after the system had been in operation for fifteen or twenty years, there would always be several million trained men in the reserve.

Secretary Garrison's plan for a Continental Army is a modification of the Australian plan.

Now, after all the trouble we've had learning about the famous Canals of Mars, the director of the British Astronomical association says they don't exist. The planetary canal system, which has been supposed to represent the struggles of a race of Martians to irrigate an arid world by bringing water from the poles to the equatorial region is merely an optical illusion, due to imperfect instruments and unsound observation. The best telescope in the world doesn't show the canals at all. Which reminds us that it's better not to know so much than to know so many things that ain't so.

NO SENTIMENT HAD IN CHINA TO FAVOR CHANGE IN SYSTEM

Shanghai Times' Correspondents Tell that People Could Not Help Themselves in the Late Election.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 3.—Correspondents of the Shanghai Times stationed in various parts of China were asked by that paper to write of the actual attitude of the public in various provinces toward the monarchical restoration. Many of the replies have been printed in whole or in part by the Shanghai Times and indicate an attitude towards the monarchical restoration far different from that indicated by the government announcement of an unanimous vote in favor of the change.

The correspondent of the Times at Shaoshingfu, Chekiang province, immediately south of Shanghai, replied under date of December 9: "One cannot but see that in local government affairs things are slipping back to the old style. Local trade is being killed by the heavy excise duty imposed on every conceivable article. The old official class and literati are coming to the front again. In the law courts, corruption and bribery are as rampant as ever they were. Temples are being repaired, and there seems to be a recrudescence of superstitious practices which have been in abeyance since the revolution of 1911."

From Yuyao, in Chekiang province, the correspondent of the Shanghai Times wrote: "There is considerable feeling prevalent on the question of restoring the monarchy; but people express themselves very guardedly, for it is generally believed that the central government is keeping close watch on things just now. The way the so-called election was managed has not tended to beget confidence in the liberality of the spirit which dominates the movement. Being compelled either to approve the monarchy or 'oppose' it, put things in such a way that there was no choice left to anyone who had regarded for consequences. When the men went to the provisional capital to vote they found the same cut-and-dried methods in vogue. The delegates were all nominated and they had to vote for one or the other, though they knew nothing about any of them. Of course, it would have been different if there had been both 'pro' and 'con' delegates to select from. But this was not the case."

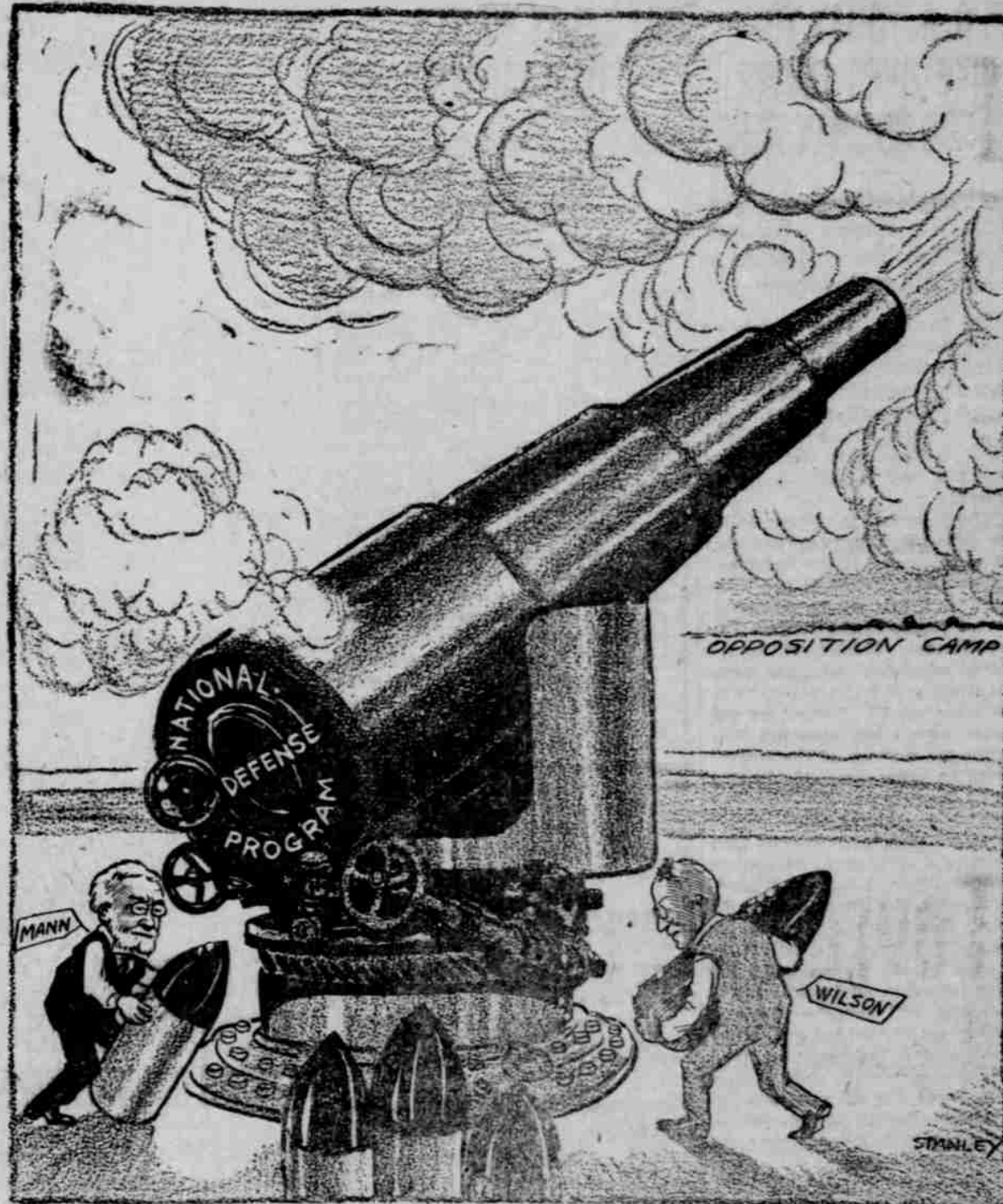
The correspondent at Hankow, also in Chekiang province, wrote: "So far as I have been able to find both from inquiry and observation in casual conversation there is no sentiment in favor of the change. The officials favor it from policy and because they believe it inevitable sooner or later, but even among them I am sure the real feeling is one of objection. Among the masses there is an undercurrent of opposition to any change, though they are afraid to voice it."

The Kinshu correspondent also wrote from Chekiang province at follows: "For weeks I have been asking scholars, business men and others I meet, their opinion about the return to the monarchical form of government. As yet I have not met one man who speaks in favor of the change. Many declare it is a matter of indifference to them who rules, or what form of government they have, so long as the country is at peace and they can go on with their work. I have asked many if they think there will be trouble if the change is made. They sigh and say there is certain to be. All seem convinced that the president will carry the monarchy through, even though it has been postponed."

From Changning, in Kiangsi province, a correspondent wrote: "I have talked with many Chinese officials of all classes, scholars, merchants and foreigners, and have yet to find one who favors the change from the republic to the monarchy. Some regard it as the last chapter in the history of China, and think if the change be made China's national life and independence will have gone for ever. Some speak of the great service which President Yuan Shih-kai has rendered to China, but think that he has been led astray or incapacitated by age. Some think he is ambitious for the name of the son of heaven. Others say he wants the empire for his son. Many think the change in the government will come inevitably, and therefore feel they must submit. Some say there will be a rebellion, and that blood will be shed to save the republic, but no one favors such a step. All say that to resist will bring a greater calamity to China."

A correspondent at Nanchang, in northeast Kiangsi province, sent the following report: "The monarchical movement, though far from popular, is generally expected to be successful by the people in these parts. The presence of well-armed northern soldiers in all our strategic centers, makes a rising most improbable just now. But there is marked and peculiar reticence on this subject displayed by many that are suspicious. In Nanchang, the provincial capital, there are some five thousand northern troops, and armed guards and patrols are seen on every hand. In Kiukiang, recently three men with bombs were arrested, and summarily executed."

A NON-PARTISAN CAMPAIGN



A BATCH OF SMILES

"I say, old boy, lend me an X."
"Would if I could, dear chap, but there's analgebraic difficulty in the way."
"What is it?"
"An X with me is an unknown quantity."

Mrs. Brown is very stout, but she is also most considerate about other people.

The other day she went into a large hotel to call on a friend. The clerk sent her to the lift. There a small boy opened the door for her.

"Are you going up ma'am?" he asked politely.

Mrs. Brown eyed his slender figure and thought of her own ample proportions.

"Yes, I am, my boy," she answered, with a kindly smile. "But, goodness me, a little fellow like you can't pull me up in that thing!"

"Woman is very unreasonable," said a venerable New Hampshire justice of the peace. "I remember that my wife and I were talking one day over our affairs and we agreed that it had come to the point where we must both economize."
"Yes, my dear," I said to my wife. "We must both economize, both!"
"Very well, Henry," she said, with a tired air of submission, "you shave yourself and I'll cut your hair."

AUSTRIANS DENY REPORT

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—The Austro-Hungarian press headquarters denied the statement in the Italian report of January 28, that the Austrians had three times stormed the Italian positions on Little Javorozek, being finally repulsed. The Austrians claim to have destroyed the Italian positions and that the occupants fled.

MORE SNOW IN OREGON

PORTLAND, Feb. 3.—Hope of relief brought by temporarily clearing skies, vanished when snow resumed falling, driven by swirling northeast winds, combining to form the worst storm in the history of this section. The railroad situation is improved but telegraphic communication is only partly restored.

CAIRO CONSUL HOME

ROME, Feb. 3.—Olney Arnold, American agent and consul general at Cairo, landed at Naples and said he was on his way home to stay. A dispatch from Washington Dec. 11, said an investigation was being conducted of charges by American residents in Cairo of alleged unneutral utterances by Arnold.

SMALLPOX DISCOVERED

HAVANA, Feb. 3.—A case of smallpox was discovered at the Guantanamo Naval Station. The patient is a laborer recently arrived from the United States via Havana. A rigorous quarantine is enforced.

WILL PRINT SPEECHES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The House voted to print as a public document, all the speeches of Wilson on preparedness during the present trip.



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